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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Rapid Gender Analysis for Conflict in Afar



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Feed the Future Ethiopia Resilience in Pastoral Areas Project

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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



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Abbreviations

APDA- Afar Pastoralist Development Association

BOA- Bureau of Agriculture

COVID-19- Novel Coronavirus 2019

CTP- Cash Transfer Programming

DPFSPC- Disaster Prevention and Food Security Program Coordination Office

ECC- Emergency Coordination Center

GBV- Gender-Based Violence

IDPs- Internally Displaced Persons

MFI- Microfinance institution

NFI- Non-Food Items

NGO- Non Governmental organization

OCHA- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs situation report

PLW- Pregnant and Lactating Women

RGA- Rapid Gender Analysis

RiPA- Resilience in Pastoralist Areas

SRH- Sexual and Reproductive Health

TPLF- Tigray People's Liberation Front

UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund

WASH- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WFP- World Food Programme

WHO- World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Due to the lowland and hottest nature of the region, Afar have been repeatedly hit by various natural and human made disasters. The ongoing drought because of plagues of locust, the worst flooding and continuous inter- clan dispute between Afar and Issa mainly on land ownership has laid waste to homes and livelihoods, and left the people of Afar teetering on the brink of survival.¹ These situations are recently aggravated the humanitarian crisis when the TPLF suddenly opened war into Pastoral Communities through neighboring woredas including Yallo, Golina, Awra and Ewa Woreda of Fanti- Rasu and Chifra woreda from Awsi Rasu. According to Afar Region Emergency Coordination Center (ECC), there are about 1 million people affected by the overall disaster and particularly 341,576 people are internally displaced (IDPs) due to the conflict and of which 50,000 are pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under the age of five. Furthermore, the TPLF rebellion exposed the community in danger by destroying their productive assets i.e livestock and basic infrastructures like health centers and schools, that makes it difficult for the community to access health and nutrition services, as well as engage on business and marketing because of the price inflation on goods.

The escalating number of IDPs in different sites puts the regional government in a lot of pressure to provide support and demand humanitarian aids from different NGOs however; it is still insufficient to satisfy the identified needs of the IDPs including food, cloth, and Nonfood items(NFIs) like sanitary and hygiene kits, sleeping and cooking materials.

The crisis places the community in despicable condition because they lost their families, assets and most significantly, they are incapable of fulfilling their basic needs. Adolescent girls and women are constantly observed and specified as the most vulnerable and challenged to cope up with the situation. This is mainly because they have limited access to productive resources, information and overloaded with reproductive roles in the household. Their decision making power in public and strategic concerns is also low comparing to men.

This Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) is intended to assess and identify the impact of multi- dimensional Afar conflict on both women and men, girls and boys. Hence, the findings will inform the response project planning and response actions according to the needs, vulnerabilities and resilience capacities of both women and men. The RGA has employed both primary and secondary data collection methods to obtain the required information; field observation and Key Informant Interviews (KII) are mainly used as the primary data collection techniques. Regional multi- sectorial and humanitarian situation reports are also used as the key source of secondary data.

Key Findings

- The loss of productive resources because of the conflict put both men and women in a deteriorative situation yet, men particularly in the study IDP sites observed glooming and crying while they are talking with aid workers. On the other hand, Women are mostly distressed and discomforted because of the overlaid reproductive roles and safety and protection risks.
- Inadequacy in the provision of sanitation and hygiene kits is a critical concern for adolescent girls and women to maintain personal and menstrual hygiene.
- There is no electric power and the IDPs use flashlight at night time, which puts girls and women safety at high risk. Currently, Sexual harassment and domestic violence are the two most significant safety and security concerns in the community.

Key Recommendations

- Psychosocial support services need to be considered for women, men, boys and girls to cope up with the overlapping crises. The service has to relate with basic training to frontline humanitarian implementing staff or volunteer workers on Psychological first aid, GBV prevention and child protection cases.
- Provision of sanitary and hygiene kits for adolescent girls and women is highly recommended and a consultative process with women, and women with disabilities is needed to ensure the provision of suitable and appropriate materials.
- Facilitate Cash Transfer for most conflict affected HHs to recover their means of livelihood

¹ EthiopianAid (April 2021). Thrice Attacked: Hunger, thirst & conflict in Afar, retrieved September 23, 2021 from <https://ethiopiaid.org.au/content/thrice-attacked-hunger-thirst-conflict-in-afar/gieb1n>.

Introduction

Background Information- Afar Conflict

Conflict in the Afar Regional State has various manifestations: nationalism, inter communal conflict (e.g. Afar-Issa conflict), competition for power among political parties, and on some occasions, inter-clan conflict over resources.² The Afar– Somali clashes are territorial conflicts between the Afar and Somali Regions of Ethiopia. The area around the Afar-Somali Regions border experiences frequent violent conflict due to long- running disputes over contested territory. The recent conflict, which began in 2014, is centered on three Kebeles, which are located in Afar's Zone 1 and 3 and Somali's Sitti Zone. The areas include Adaytu Kebele of Mille Woreda, Undufo Kebele in Gewane Woreda, and Gedamaytu Kebele in Amibara Woreda.³ Violent conflict over resources like Awash River and highway and railway between Addis Ababa and Djibouti has increased since 2018, with major clashes occurring in the context of heightened political tensions during the run-up toward the national elections in 2021. According to OCHA report (August 2021), the conflict has intensified in 2021, with the reported involvement of regional armed forces on both sides. Cumulatively in 2021, the ongoing conflict has displaced about 39,000 people in Afar and over 67,000 people in Somali Region.⁴ At this time, the region is not only battling with Issa but also Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF).

Following the Federal Government of Ethiopia declared the unilateral ceasefire and withdrawal of the national defense force from Tigray region on June 28, 2021, the TPLF force have made incursions into the neighboring Afar and Amhara regions and attacked innocent communities.⁵ These continuous disputes between clans combined with the recent spreading of TPLF rebellion force in to the region has created a major disruption and is displacing tens of thousands of people who fled the violence. The overlapping crisis hustles the community to suddenly flee to neighboring woredas with few resources. According to Afar Disaster Prevention and Food Security Programmes Coordination Office (DPFSPCO), approximately 341,576 people are internally displaced(IDPs) and 452,000 people are in crises and emergency phases due to the conflict in Fanti and Kiblati Rasu zones. These continuous violent clashes have led to a horrible humanitarian situation including shortage of food, water and shelter.

Such kind of conflicts and post-conflict environments usually presents unique and diverse challenges and opportunities for women and men. However, violence and war periods have various negative effects on girls and women. For most women and girls, the excessive effects of trauma and shame mark the end of war and conflict. There are still numerous accounts of rape and forced marriages that undermine the social position of these women in society. Due to these circumstances, many women struggle to participate effectively in the affairs of their societies. The lack of skills or education among many of these women means that their access to economic opportunities is greatly challenged. It is critical that the implications of conflict on these women be clearly understood. Furthermore, the post-conflict environment must be interrogated, as there are concerning social, psychological, physical and economic implications that continue to challenge women.⁶ It is also observable that boys and men are highly pressured and often recruited to go to the war field, leaving one's family, business and social connections, which puts them in a difficult situation. RiPA Afar Cluster rapid assessment indicated that, the entire community is affected by the conflict in Yallo, Gulina, Awra, Ewa and Some kebeles of Chifra Woreda. The displaced population is currently living in government buildings and mainly schools. The community is now under woreda administration at the respective IDP centre. Alike to other natural and human- made hazards, Women, Children (U5) and PLWs are the most affected parts of the community with the ongoing conflict. Inability to escape easily, lack of access to updated information regarding the conflict, economic reasons (lack

² Tadesse B., & Yonas A., Afar- *the impact of local conflict on regional stability*: Researching local conflicts and regional security, capture press. Afar: The Impact of Local Conflict on Regional Stability (ethz.ch)

³ Ethiopian Peace Observatory. (July 2021). Weekly Focus: Mapping the Conflict in Amhara, Tigray, and Afar Regions, Electronic resources. Retrieved September 23 2021 from <https://epo.acleddata.com/2021/07/28/epo-weekly-17-23-july-2021/>

⁴ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). (2021). *Overview of incidents by location*, Retrieved September 23 2021 from <https://addisstandard.com/news-latest-ocha-report-estimates-1003000-idps-as-a-result-of-violence-across-ethiopia-urges-parties-to-conflict-to-protect-aid-workers-ease-of-humanitarian-access/>

⁵ Afar Disaster Prevention and Food Security Programmes Coordination Office (DPFSPCO). (Septmber, 2021). *situation report*

⁶ Grace M. (2012). An Overview of the Situation of Women in Conflict and Post-Conflict Africa, Conference paper produced for ACCORD., south Africa

of adequate money on hand for transportation) and other biological and social factors are the main reasons behind higher vulnerability of these community groups.

This Rapid Gender Analysis will further study the situation of boys and girls and men and women in the conflict environment and present a recommendation for contextual response strategies.

The Rapid Gender Analysis objectives

This Rapid Gender analysis has the following main objectives:

- To assess and identify the different impacts of the conflict both current and potential, on women, men, boys and girls
- To inform RiPA project planning and response mechanisms based on different needs, vulnerability and resilience abilities of women and girls and men and boys in conflict affected areas of Afar
- To further inform regional government office actors' interventions and coordinate on the responses

Methodology

The Rapid gender analysis employed both primary and secondary data collection methods. The primary data collection was completed between September 1- 2, 2021 in two conflict affected RiPA project implementation weredas of Afar; Chifra and Mille.

The primary data is collected using two major data collection tools:

- Key informant interviews;
- Field observation

A total of 6 (4 Male and 2 Female) key informant interviews undertaken from the affected woreda administrators and disaster risk management (DRM) office experts. The field observation mainly focused on recording the significant changes to the basic infrastructural aspects and livelihood impacts of women and men.

Secondary data were gathered mainly from the following sources,

- Rapid Multi-Sectoral Assessment report, DPFSPC (September,2021)
- Afar cluster rapid assessment report (September, 2021)
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs situation report (OCHA) (August, 2021)
- Afar Emergency Coordination Center(ECC) Meeting (September, 2021)

The RGA will be updated as new information becomes available and the humanitarian situation progresses. The key findings from this preliminary RGA is used to make key recommendations to ensure that RiPA, BoWYA and RiPA partners emergency response is appropriately tailored to the needs of men, women, boys and girls in Afar.

Findings and Analysis

Gender Roles and Responsibilities

In the current situation, women are mainly concerned on solving the shortage of food, getting quality health service for their children and searching for water and fire wood however; men are focusing on the safety and sustainability of the family income. Sometimes they try to get money from family and friends to solve the problems. Women have also started to engage in temporary businesses like domestic work and petty trade to earn additional income. After the crisis, both men and women started to share the responsibility of caring for children and shopping household commodities that were predominately the role of women in the community. The gradual role shifting from women to men and sharing responsibilities in the household tasks is the result of men becoming idle in the IDPS centers for long hours and this experience has been continuously observed in such crises.

Control of Resources

Before the crisis, men have the absolute power and control of the entire asset of the family and make decision for it. Currently, they have no asset to control instead they are struggling to regain the asset they lost through aid and searching of other means of income. One key informant from *Chifra* woreda said *I never thought that the influence of men would change so quickly*. Men mainly control most of the productive assets like livestock but after the crisis, the role of controlling resources is shifted to women; however, it is particularly limited to emergency response aids such as consumable food, cloth or cooking items. The loss of productive resources because of the conflict put both men and women in a deteriorative situation yet, men particularly in the study IDPs observed glooming and crying while they are talking with aid workers.

Division of (domestic) labour

Before the crisis, women are mainly responsible for the housework and care giving of the family. Men are mostly focusing on the overseeing of the house and making income for livelihood. Moreover, farming crops and herding of livestock is the main activities of men. After the crisis, everything is unexpectedly changed; women are now in search of food for their family from everywhere. They always look after for the family wellbeing and acquire support from government/partners all the time. Men on the other hand are usually searching for aids mainly for livestock and farming tools destroyed by the conflict. Moreover, they have started helping their wives in cooking duties, taking care of children, bringing fire- wood and fetching water for the women to prepare food.

Decision making within the Household

Women role in decision-making is low in comparison to men in Afar. Men decide on strategic issues like selection of residence, economic activities/livelihood, conflict and negotiation issues. Women decide on HHs/domestic issues like family nutrition, sending children to school, pregnancy follow up and related issues. After this crisis, both parties in consultation make decisions especially on the different aids provided from the regional government and NGOs however, men are still dominant decision makers on major HH issues including where to settle after the crisis and how to replace the assets they lost.

Capacity and Coping Mechanisms

Livelihood

Before the conflict, both men and women engaged in the market by moving around and selling animals and in exchange, they buy goods and food items. The current conflict not only caused to lose their livestock assets but, highly imposed movement restriction to create markets for the remaining livestock which further resulted for the animal selling price to decrease and raise the price of food items. In addition, most of the market actors are not engaging in the process of supplying goods and consequently there is a shortage of commodities. This crisis puts both women and men lives' in danger and to extremely experience discomfort. Currently, they are decreasing their meal frequency because of the shortage of food.

According to the assessment finding, most IDPs have nothing to cope up with the crisis and only few are trying to cope up by slaughtering their animals including core breeds for survival and sending their children to other safe places to live with other friend or family members. Women particularly are trying to engage in new working culture such as daily laborer, selling of fire woods ...etc.

Access

Most of the pastoralist community have a cultural information receiving and sending platform called "**Dagu**"; it is the main source of information for Afar community. The platform is mostly consisted by men to discuss on various strategic issues like: identification of hazardous places, early warning information, people died during war, status of men who left for grazing land for their camels and other political concerns. Women do not have equal access and direct participation to Daggu system yet; they usually access the information through their husband, son or other male relatives. Some youngsters in the community identified using their smart phones to access information mainly from various social media. However, the low level of literacy for the majority of both women and men identified as the main barrier, to access technology advanced equipment. Thus, the combination of both factors; less women participation in Daggu system and

low literacy level of technology identified as the main factors, for women to timely cope up with the crisis and make swift decisions for their lives.

The study further identified that there are no sufficient market available in the area, as most of the traders were migrated due to the fear of the conflict and therefore most of the market places such as shops are not accessible. However, there is no conflict risk for all age and gender groups in accessing the available market places in town.

Mobility Analysis

The regular living style of the community is changed due to the conflict. They are in fear of migration to other towns or woredas to save their lives from the hazardous situation. They are always asking information about the surrounding situation and ready to make decision where they can leave. The routine community trend of moving one place to another is now restricted and this has affected the way they do marketing. When they are asked by aid workers, both men and women want to return to their home and meet their friends, playing with their peers, and go back to school.

People with disability and old people are a specific group having trouble more than any other part of the population since they are incapable to independently move around and receive aids. Their livelihood is depending on the caregivers of the family member or someone volunteer from the community.

Access to Services and Resources

Services	Access to these services
Water	There is no clean water in some IDP sites; they use runny river around the town and some access it from the hand dug water hole at the military army compound. This situation makes it hard for women to practice daily personal hygiene protocol. It also makes it extra harder for women as they travel to nearby river to fetch water to take care of their children and HH chores. As for now, the regional government in collaboration with Afar Pastoralist Development Association (APDA) is distributing water using water trucks.
Food	There is high shortage of food for both men and women IDPs. This need is currently slightly addressed by NGOs such as World food programme (WFP), Save the children international (SCI), however, it is not enough as the number of IDPs is increasing tremendously.
Clothes	Lack of cloths is a major problem for both men and women and none of the NGOs are observed responding for this issue until now.
NFI Distributions	Both women and men requested support for beds, mattresses, cooking materials and shelter; they are currently living in school classroom whereas men's reflected they desperately need to have their animals with the government or NGOs support
Health Services	Although the IDP sites has wide space for movement, the shelter have no sufficient space to accommodate all IDPs. The shelter also have no internal locks, doors and it is mostly overcrowded, which is a high risk for COVID-19 and other communicable disease like malaria, cholera (especially for under five children. For the basic health issues in the IDP sites, Afar regional health office is responding in collaboration with World Health Organization(WHO) through mobile health team
Reproductive Health Services	There are no health facilities and sufficient medicines provisions near to the IDP centers. In the study IDP sites, there is no privacy in the shelter; there are many people in small rooms, it is observed women, and young girls have a hard time to change cloths and lactating mothers to breastfeed their child freely.
Latrines	There is no latrines in Weama and Mesigido kebele IDP sites due to this, open defecation is mostly practiced in the compound and outside the compound. Where

	there are latrines either they are not functional with no internal locks or are not clearly separated for men and women which makes it difficult for women and young girls to use it for bathing and during menstruation time.
Sanitation	<p>Girls and Women are in high shortage of dignity and hygiene materials support they do not also have private area to change sanitary clothes. There is no showers/bathing space in all three IDP sites.</p> <p>When one of the KII asked how IDPs reacted about the issue of bathing, he said they were surprised and responded, “we ask first food the other is luxury thing”</p> <p>The community uses seasonal rivers for bathing but young girls and women afraid to take a bath outside because of fear of exposure/risk to violence. The seasonal river not also accessible to disabilities and elderly people.</p>
Protection	No electric power in all study IDP sites observed which puts girls and women safety at high risk.

Participation

Decision making about humanitarian services

The community have their own cultural mechanism of making decisions on critical situations like this named *Made’a* and *Mablo*, There are clan leaders, religious leaders, kebele and woreda administration structure, which the majority members are men. These are not changed and still functional. In some cases, Sharia court is used as the main platform for seeking justice.

According to the primary data, the IDP community are freely making conversation and they speak what they feel. There are no specific individuals who are assigned to represent them however; it is observed few influential community members are mostly dominating the environment. They reflect what problems they faced during the conflict; the asset they lost and their family members remaining in the conflict area; the decision makers in this situation are men as well.

Protection

Currently, the woreda administrators are using schools to manage the IDPs from different kebeles however, due to the high number of IDPS, the number of rooms are not accommodating the people and in some centers, people are observed sleeping outside of the room.

According to the primary data, there are reports from IDP community that indicate the existence of unaccompanied children in the community. When the conflict begins, people were trying to find the way to get out from the fighting. Some women reported to the woreda administrators that their children are taken by the Tigray rebels while they went out to find grazing land for their cattle and unfortunately, they still do not have any information on the status of the children. Similarly, another source indicated, Women, the elderly and unaccompanied children are fleeing from violence. The people are in abject terror and when asked what they need, they replied *PEACE*. Most of them fled in the daytime without their family intact - children, as young as 5, and husbands are missing from them. They are too shocked to digest the fact relatives were shot while fleeing.⁷

In most IDP sites, it is observed that there is no electric power and the IDP s use flashlight at nighttime, which puts girls and women safety at high risk. Currently, Sexual harassment and domestic violence are the two most safety and security concerns in the community. However, the woreda police, the federal defense force and the regional Special Forces are

⁷ EthiopianAid (April 2021). Thrice Attacked: Hunger, thirst & conflict in Afar, retrieved September 25, 2021 from <https://ethiopiaid.org.au/content/thrice-attacked-hunger-thirst-conflict-in-afar/gjeb1n>.

protecting the area to minimize the protection threat although; community members who have been victims of some form of violence often go to help to their family member or community leaders.

Needs and Aspirations

According to the field assessment, there is an urgent and critical need for both women and men is food, shelter and cloth. While, women and young girls are in particular need of sanitation and dignity kits; men and boys need focus on cloth and money to purchase livestock. Men are also aspiring for jobs to generate income to fulfill their and family's basic need.

Sector Programming

Community outreach

Immediately after the crisis occurred, Afar regional DPFSPCO has conducted an assessment to understand the situation, coordinate supports for IDPs, and host community. The finding indicated that sector specific issues and recommendations is beyond regional government capacity and required further relief organizations assistance. Accordingly, it is observed that various NGOs with different objective are engaged in different IDP support activities that includes food and NFI provision, water, sanitation and hygiene kits, emergency drugs and so on. However, the amount of support with the increasing number of IDPs is not matching and thus the regional government is seeking extra support from different sources.

Conclusions

The escalation of IDPs in different woredas because of overlapping crisis in the region may rise the need for humanitarian assistance from GO and NGO sectors. The rapid assessment shows the community critically need support for survival. However, women and children are at high risk of protection and health related concerns. These include the lack of sanitation and hygiene kits for adolescent girls and women, risk of Gender Based violence (GBV), overloaded with household chores, and community responsibilities that highly affect their emotional and social wellbeing to cope up with the situation. On the other hand, the crisis created spaces for men to share power and household responsibilities with their companions yet, their needs is particularly focus on searching for income generating opportunities to fulfil their basic needs and replacing their livestock that they lost during the conflict. The crisis requires for multidimensional interventions with appropriate understanding and attention of gender dynamics.

Recommendations

Overarching Recommendation

The gender relations as well as disparities change as situations are rapidly evolving time to time thus; this RGA report requires additional review and update when crisis unfolds and relief efforts continue. Government and Humanitarian sectors needs to avail gender-disaggregated information about the crisis and provide support based on the findings. Such researches within affected communities allows for more effective and appropriate programming and will ensure humanitarian assistance is tailored to the specific and different needs of women, men, boys and girls and people with other vulnerabilities.

Area Specific Recommendations

Component I- Improved Disaster Risk Management Systems and Capacity

- Individual and/or group Psychosocial support services need to be considered for women, men, boys and girls at the entrance of the IDP sites through information dissemination and awareness sessions to deal with the

overlapping crises. The service has to relate with basic training to frontline humanitarian implementing staff or volunteer workers on Psychological first aid, GBV prevention and child protection cases

- The poor infrastructure and facilities of IDP sites i.e electricity, latrine, anticipated to emerge GBV concerns. The study reveals that women tend to approach their family members whenever they are experiencing such safety and protection problems hence, it is recommendable to closely consult with peace committee and regional women, children and youth affair's office to raise the community awareness on GBV concerns and create a suitable information dissemination, digitized GBV case tracking and documenting database system.
- Gender inclusive early warning information in such kind of hazards is highly recommended as both women and men have different experience and distress, resilience capacity and intervention mechanism this includes working with community information system i.e Dagu in Afar

Component 2- Diversified and Sustainable Economic Opportunities for People Transitioning Out of Pastoralism Particularly Youth and Women

- Providing aids that focus on basic needs is a major humanitarian action yet, there are expectations from the affected community to get a support on income generating economic activities through value or commodity based Cash Transfer Program (CTP) programs. This may include actions such as female-focused cash for work opportunities, cash transfers, commodity or cash-based voucher systems and create linkages for both men and women to have temporary or permanent employment opportunities. This will enable them to acquire decent accommodation, fulfil the family basic need and further to recover from the crisis and build new sustainable means of livelihood.
- Positive reinforcement and strengthening the capacities of surrounding market actors will enable them to cope up in such situations, moderate the price inflation of good, and sustainably support the community.

Component 3- Intensified and Sustained Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Production and Marketing

- The collaboration with regional BOA- Livestock office is expected to promote commercial destocking for the remaining livestock including small ruminants to benefit men who are affected by the price depreciation and loss of large amount of livestock because of the conflict.

Component 4- Improved and Sustained Nutrition and Hygiene Practices

- Provision of sanitary and hygiene kits for adolescent girls and women is highly recommended and a consultative process with women, and women with disabilities is needed to ensure the provision of suitable and appropriate materials.
- WASH facilities (latrines and bathrooms) around the IDP centres are inadequate, they are placing marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities, women, children, and the elderly endanger. Any facility that does exist often not segregated by sex. There is need for WASH facilities in IDP centres either through providing mobile accessories or temporary construction; in a way that is accessible to people living with disability, women, men, girls and boys including having them segregated by sex. Moreover, mobilize community-level institutions in self-help response and action in the construction of temporary emergency trench latrines in the IDPs.

Cross Cutting- Peace Building

- It is strongly recommended to further study how girls and young women particularly affected by during and post conflicts. It is also critical to assess and recognize their key role they play in peace building and conflict resolution in the study area.

Stakeholders' Recommendations

Women, Children and Youth Affairs

- Women, children and youth affairs need to keep gathering and documenting gender-disaggregated information, i.e. protection and safety to ease the crisis response procedure.
- Although there are various assessments including this one that identified household chores and child caring as only the responsibility of women, men observed in the IDP sites performing some household duties and childcare activities. Moreover, men began to consult their marriage partners to decide on household matters; however, the ultimate decision is still in their control. Thus, there is a need to promote equal division of domestic labour; sharing power and decision-making through community awareness-raising and continuously strengthening male engagement so that they appreciate their complementary role and reduce women's time limitation to participate in rehabilitation, recovery and productive development works.

Health office

- Apart from the provision of food items, more work is required to respond for the NFI needs in such crisis i.e. supply of sanitary pads, latrine/ bathing places, and counselling and therapy services for IDPs who are highly traumatized with the disaster.
- Considering the recent rising number of delta-COVID cases, emergency response activities continue to follow the pre-cautions for COVID-19 specially in the IDP centres, frequent awareness to alert the IDPs and emergency staffs has to be also provided,

Disaster Prevention and Food Security Program Coordination Office

- It is highly recommended for the office to improve the dissemination of gender-inclusive early warning messages or awareness before any crisis occurred and to share gender-disaggregated information after the crisis.

Annex: Tools and Resources Used

CARE standard RGA tools are mainly adopted for this RGA. To collect the primary data the first two data collection tools were used, as necessary additional information resources were used to acquire reliable data.

- https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/images/in-practice/RGA-and-measurement/4._key_informant_interview_tool.doc
- <https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/images/documents/rapid-gender-analysis/RGA---Gender-and-Protection-Audit.doc>
- [Meeting Minutes of Emergency Coordination Center sep-7-21.pdf](#)
- [Rapid Assessment Report \(1\).docx \(sharepoint.com\)](#)